

The Millennium Development Goals

One man's meat is another man's poison?

'The new century opened with an unprecedented declaration of solidarity and determination to rid the world of poverty'

UN Human Development Index Report 2003

The 8 Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

MDG 6

- **Target 6a: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS** 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years
- 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex
- 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
- 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
- **Target 6b: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it** 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
- **Target 6c: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases** 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria
- 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets
- 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs
- 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
- 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
- <http://www.undp.org/mdg/goal6.shtml>

The Millennium Development Goals

One man's meat is another man's poison?

The Millennium Development Goals

One man's meat is another man's poison?

an inappropriate medical approach

a faulty assumption about aid

An inappropriate medical approach.

What are the Neglected Tropical Diseases?

NTDs occur in the setting of poverty where they are the most prevalent infections affecting the bottom billion people living on less than \$1 a day...they are chronic conditions.

- people can harbour their NTDs for years or decades*
- they generally disable rather than kill, they are frequently disfiguring and stigmatizing..they are not emerging in character, instead NTDs have plagued humankind for centuries*

Hotez & Yarmey, 2009

The Neglected Tropical Diseases

Buruli Ulcer

Chagas disease(American trypanosomiasis)

Dengue/dengue haemorrhagic fever

Dracunculiasis (guinea-worm disease)

Fascioliasis

Human African trypanosomiasis

Leishmaniasis

Leprosy

Lymphatic filariasis

Onchocerciasis

Schistosomiasis

Soil transmitted helminthiasis

Snakebite

Trachoma

Yaws

http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/diseases/en/

The 13 main NTDs

7 are caused by intestinal worms; elephantitis, guinea worm, hookworm, river blindness, roundworm, schistosomiasis, whipworm

3 are caused by protozoa Chaga's Disease, African sleeping sickness, leishmaniasis

3 are caused by bacteria Buruli ulcer, Leprosy, Trachoma

The Neglected Tropical Diseases

*These diseases may not directly result in high mortality rates, yet cause much morbidity, suffering and poverty
(Balasegaram et al, 2008)*

They account for 500,000 unnecessary deaths each year

The Neglected Tropical Diseases

57 Million DALYs lost to NTDs

\$ 100 Diabetes

\$20 HIV

\$0.62 NTD

Co-infection

Less than 1% of new drug development over the last 30 years has been specifically for the treatment of NTD's

Chirac & Torrelle, 2006

In absolute terms, the number of poor people has nearly doubled, from 200 million in 1981 to 280 million in 2005

(World Bank as cited by Braimah, 2009)

It is projected that a cocktail of four drugs could provide medication to control as many as seven NTDs and could be given .. for an outlay of €36 per person per year.

(Morel, 2005)

Signs of Hope?

The penny has finally dropped with donors – they have realised that because chronic parasitic diseases leave people mired in poverty controlling these diseases will help to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of halving the population living on less than \$1 a day by 2015

(Morel, 2005)

A faulty assumption about aid.

Globally, ODA, excluding debt relief and controlling for inflation, grew by \$15 billion between 2000 and 2007. Glennie 2008

In absolute terms, the number of poor people has nearly doubled, from 200 million in 1981 to 280 million in 2005

(World Bank as cited by Braimah, 2009)

The Problem with Aid

Liberalised economics

The Problem with Aid

Liberalised economics

The nature of International Institutions

The Problem with Aid

Liberalised economics

The nature of International Institutions

Conditionalities

The Problem with Aid

Liberalised economics

The nature of International Institutions

Conditionalities

The Millennium Development Goals

One man's meat is another man's poison?

The Way Forward

The Way Forward